The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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We shall one day learn to supersede politics by education. —Emerson.

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FAVOR REGULATION OF WAGES BUT NOT COMMODITY CONTROL

The anti-union National Association of Manufacturers has evolved a cute scheme to establish wages by law.

Railroad managers and 20 organizations of railroad employes are agreed on methods to adjust disputes and they ask congress to make this plan the law of the land.

The N. A. M. opposes. They want the Interstate Commerce Commission to pass on wage agreements, lest freight and passenger rates be increased.

This is another way of saying that the commission should set wages and have its award backed by the Federal courts and all the power of government.

It will be noticed that the manufacturers do not favor this procedure when they sell supplies to railroads.

If the I. C. C. is to pass on wage rates, why not be consistent? Why not make the revolution complete? Why not have the commission pass on the price railroads must pay to the manufacturers for steel rails, coal, paint, lumber and other essentials to railroad operation?

Do the manufacturers refuse to take the same medicine they would force on others?

Or is it because the N. A. M. combat every recognition of organized labor, or any attempt to improve work conditions?

ALL RAIL INTERESTS URGE LABOR BILL

Washington, Jan. 23.—Railroad managers and representatives of 20 railroad labor organizations urged the senate interstate commerce commission to favor the railroad labor bill agreed to by these interests. The bill is opposed by the anti-union National Association of Manufacturers.

"The strength of this bill is," said Donald R. Richberg, counsel for the labor organizations, "that it does represent the agreement of the parties, and all concerned will be placed under a moral obligation to see that the machinery devised and accepted is utilized in good faith."

Alfred P. Thom, counsel for the managers, said that labor refuses to be placed in a straight jacket, and that the managers do not favor this policy. "We are trusting to their good faith in this matter," he said.

"There are certain things labor is very much opposed to," he continued. "They do not want to write an anti-strike clause in a bill. They think this bill, if enacted, will end strikes and be the beginning of peace and understanding between railroad employes and executives. This is a menace. agreed upon by the parties who say that this will work. Now, if you change the provisions you then relieve, to that extent, the parties to the moral obligation to make it work."

Mr. Thom acknowledged that anti-strike laws are futile. He said "our belief" is that "stringent methods" would only result in antagonism.

WOULD CHECK THUGS IN LABOR DISPUTES

Chicago, Jan. 23.—The common council is considering abandoning the licensing of private detective agencies and provide that these "dicks" be registered in the police department.

"In the past," says the Federation News, "strikebreaking detective agencies have frequently imported mobs of gunmen with criminal records who have prevented settlements of labor disputes. The more bitter they can make the fight against the union pay for the agencies. As a result, bombs have been exploded, men have been slugged and even murdered by these so-called guards who would prolong the strike and their jobs.

"Union pickets were blamed for outrages by these gunmen. Sometimes the employers, in order to gain sympathy and the moral support of a credulous public, were hand-in-hand with the roughs they employed to do their dirty work. On other occasions employers were fooled and were led into paying agencies large sums of money for protection against terrorism created by the very thugs they were paying."

LA FOLLETTE ASKS FOR MEXICAN DATA

Washington, Jan. 23.—In a resolution presented by Senator La Follette the state department is asked to send to the senate "all agreements and understandings with Mexico which are precedent to or conditions of the recognition of the present Mexican government."

The Wisconsin senator called attention to a New York financial newspaper statement that "an agreement was made which, if kept, would have preserved the rights of those who had lawfully acquired property in Mexico prior to May 1, 1917."

The senate is entitled to be as well informed on this subject as financial journal, said Senator La Follette. "In the interest of open diplomacy and fair dealing with our sister republic," he said, "I shall press for the passage of this resolution calling for such information."

FEAR FARM UNIONS

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 23.—A fear that agriculture is headed for a general labor union movement was expressed by Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, former dean of the college of agriculture, Cornell university, in an address to churchmen.

Dr. Bailey said many farmers are devoting too much attention to market reports and financial statistics, rather than being primarily interested in land production.

While the educator was pleading for greater production, he declared, the Washington bureaus are striving to solve what will be done with the surplus that American farmers grow. There are wide differences over a solution, but all agree that the surplus exists.

FAVOR FREE SCHOOL BOOKS

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 22.—An appropriation of $6,800,000 to provide free school books in all public schools of the state is favored by Assemblyman Cuvilliez.

MUSSOLINI'S POLICY GAINS GROUND IN U. S

Washington, Jan. 23.—A warning against centralization in government was voiced last week by Senator Wheeler in Baltimore and Senator Wadsworth in New York.

The political policies of these lawmakers are as opposite as the poles, but they agreed that the present tendency is toward autocracy. Senator Wadsworth called attention to various bureaus and commissions that have been set up in the last decade that are taking unto themselves increasing power.

Senator Wheeler said that never before has the legislative power been defied as in the last few years.

"If this country," he said, "had a man in the White House with the courage of Mussolini he might set himself as a dictator and abolish congress. He would have the enthusiastic support of some of our great financiers, profiteers and financial overlords."

The Montana lawmaker said our greatest danger is not "red" propaganda, but is our drifting from the anchorage of representative democracy "toward a centralized government conducted by executive order in defiance of the will of the people as expressed by their representative bodies."

FEUDAL COAL BARONS FACE BANKRUPTCY

Clarksburg, W. Va., Jan. 23.—Coal operators who violated their Jacksonville agreement with union miners and established the feudal system are facing bankruptcy.

The union miners were evicted from company houses, the guard system installed and the strikebreakers were imported. Publicity agents gave much space to the operators' "American plan," but these efforts have failed.

Company men who weigh coal for the strikebreakers can not steal enough to assure dividends, and the high morale of miners who were compelled to strike are forcing citizens to change their viewpoint. Recently the Daily Telegram of this city created consternation among the feudalists by printing a first page story that if coal companies of this section are merged, as proposed, the properties will be operated under union conditions.

This statement indicates that the operators are not sure that their so-called "American plan" will succeed.

STORES COMPLAIN OF SOFT COAL SOOT

New York, Jan. 23.—Merchants in this city complain that soft coal soot is costing them millions of dollars. When the anthracite strike started these merchants gaily stoked up on bituminous coal. Now they say the venture has cost them $100,000 in goods damaged. They want a public meeting called to protest against the further use of anthracite substitutes, and are not nearly so sure that the hard coal market in this city has been destroyed.

Apartment and home owners have joined in the protest. They say draperies, curtains, rugs, carpets, clothing and linens are being ruined by soot, ashes and smoke given off by soft coal. Some tenants say the suphuric atmosphere is turning white goods to a yellowish tinge.

GERMAN WORKER ADMIRES SPIRIT OF SOLIDARITY

Cincinnati, Jan. 23.—The spirit of solidarity among brewery workers in America is admired by E. Backert, representative of the German Brewery Workers' union, who made a recent tour of the United States with a delegation of German trade unionists. Writing in the Brewery Workers' Journal, published in this city, Mr. Backert, who has returned home, says "our Germany can learn from you something from this spirit of solidarity."

"What I have seen in America along the lines of industrial development and activities in general surpasses all that has been imagined in Europe," said Mr. Backert. "Living conditions of the American workers, including those of the members of our organization, are decidedly better than those of the German workers in general."

MORE FOR HIGHWAYS THAN FOR EDUCATION

Washington, Jan. 23.—In 1924 the 48 state governments spent more for highway and water construction than for education, according to the census bureau.

Payments for the first item amounted to $356,311,331, or 79.9 per cent of the total $1,513,628,021 for outlays. Payments for education amounted to $38,127,697, and for charities, hospitals and corrections, $37,372,871.

MANY NON-UNION MINERS KILLED; GREEDY COAL BARONS BREAK PACT

Wilburton, Okla., Jan. 23.—Violation of mining laws and the employment of incompetent fire bosses and miners is responsible for the death of 93 employes in the mine of the Degnan-McConnell company, near here. But 10 of 103 miners escaped from a white damp explosion.

Ed. Boyle, state mine commissioner, officially declared that the explosion was the result of employing inexperienced men. The state official said gas collected in one or more passages of the mine and that competent inspectors would have discovered the gas before the men began work.

The company has operated on the non-union basis since it tore up the Jacksonville agreement, signed with the United Mine Workers.

The union has endeavored to re-establish the agreement through southeastern Oklahoma. In Okmulgee county, near here, the sheriff stopped unionists from picketing. The strikers then held prayer meetings and this was prohibited. The governor and commander of the state troops aided the sheriff.

In protecting the strikers' rights, Judge Thomas H. Doyle of the criminal court of appeals issued these officials that civil law is supreme in this state. The court referred to the sheriff as "a self-appointed lawmaker who ought to be given a tinsel crown as the monarch of Okmulgee county."

"Perhaps some of these self-appointed lawmakers who pay so little attention to the labor laws of the state and to the constitutional rights into speech and assemblage would like to make it unlawful for these workers to win their strike," said Judge Doyle.

It is this defiance of law by public officials that made it possible to imprison innocent men following into the Degnan-McConnell mine, and more than 100 of them are victims of their own ignorance and the greed of employers.

Fairmont, W. Va., Jan. 23.—Another frightful catastrophe can be charged to the non-union mine.

Trapped hundreds of feet under ground, nearly a score of lives were destroyed by a gas explosion in mine No. 8 of the Jamieson Coal and Coke company. This concern accepted the Jacksonville agreement, and then rejected it when union miners insisted that their lives be protected and that the mine be properly timbered and examined for gas.

The Jamieson mine and other mine properties in this county are operated under the "American plan," with guards and injunction judges to enforce the edict of coal barons that the United Mine Workers must be driven from this field.

State mine officials have repeatedly charged that the wholesale killings in West Virginia mines is caused by a disregard of law.

MINE DISASTERS CAN BE LESSENED

New York, Jan. 23.—Two-thirds of the accidents in bituminous mines could be avoided if safety methods were applied, according to the American Engineering standards committee, following announcements of disasters in non-union bituminous mines in Oklahoma, West Virginia and Alabama.

The engineers say that these catastrophes can be prevented "by the simple expedient of spreading rock dust thickly enough to cause an incipient coal dust explosion to die out rather than to travel through the mine atmosphere."

ANTI-UNION EXECUTIVE OPPOSES SOCIAL LAWS

Washington, Jan. 23.—Speaking before the women's industrial conference, called by the United States women's bureau, John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, was denounced and laughed at when he warned delegates that women workers are influenced by bolshevik propaganda. A wave of protest, led by trade union delegates, swept the hall, but Mr. Edgerton hastily withdrew. Mrs. Sara Conboy, secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers, called attention to conditions in Mr. Edgerton's unorganized textile mills, and insisted that he be invited to return to the conference, that the delegates might answer him. At last accounts the manufacturer was headed south.

The conference was addressed by Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., and James O'Connell, president of the A. F. of L. metal trades department. The former also read a paper by President Green on the need for organization by women wage earners.

Secretary Morrison made this reference to Mr. Edgerton: "Of course he is not interested in any legislation for bettering working conditions of women which would interfere with the exploitation of women and children in industry."

Delegates representing the National Women's party threw the conference in a turmoil for two hours when they attempted to change the set program that their proposed "equality" amendment to the federal constitution be discussed. The amendment would annul all legislation intended to protect women wage earners. Parliamentary procedure was ignored at times, but the conference refused to change its program.

LABOR ISSUES STIRRING CALL TO ASSIST MINERS' FAMILIES

Washington, Jan. 23.—President Green and the executive council of the A. F. of L. have issued another appeal to aid anthracite miners and their families.

The first appeal has met with a generous response, but later developments will prolong the suspension. This makes it necessary for every trade unionist and sympathizer to protect these 168,000 workers and their women and children from want.

"It would seem that the urgency of the situation, the suffering and inconvenience experienced by so many thousands of people would be so compelling as to force the anthracite operators to recede from their fixed position," the appeal states.

"We can hardly say that the need for food and clothing among the miners and their families in the anthracite region is most pressing.

"The intense cold of mid-winter has intensified their suffering. "Hungry children are calling to us for help.

"Surely, organized labor must hear this cry. Who among us can be indifferent to this appeal. We can in behalf of these children, the officers of the A. F. of L., make this heart appeal to organized labor to respond generously with their financial contributions to the hunger fund of anthracite mine workers.

"If they are willing to fight and suffer, let us be willing to contribute food and clothing. Let us, by our generous response to this appeal, write a glorious page in the history of organized labor.

"May we suggest that where committees have been appointed by central bodies and state federations, that these committees proceed with renewed energy to collect funds from individual members of organized labor, and where such committees have not been created, that they immediately be appointed to raise money in the most effective and practical way possible.

"These miners have been on strike for five months. There are 168,000 loyal and true members of organized labor actively engaged in this strike.

"Their wives and children and those dependent upon them number approximately 600,000 more.

"The long strike, with its attending hardships, has practically exhausted their resources.

"They need your help, and they need it now.

"Let the members of organized labor, who are more fortunately situated, those who are working and earning wages, give aid and help to their needy fellow workers and their dependent families.

"Continue to send your contributions to Frank Morrison, secretary A. F. of L., Washington, D. C."

U. S. BUREAU CHIEFS ASK SPECIAL FAVORS

Washington, Jan. 23.—Organized federal employes are urging congress to increase the maximum retirement annuity from $720 a year to $1,200.

A small group of bureau chiefs have complicated the movement for higher annuities by demands that they be awarded 50 per cent of compensation up to $3,000.

"This small group of bureaucrats would annihilate the whole retirement law," said Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks. "Before we were struggling to establish the principle of old-age pensions, this group took no part. They were proud in their dignity, and assured us that it was unseemly for government employes to organize or to appeal to congress. Now they are in the front row asking for special favors. During their employment they received the cream, and they insist that after employment these favors continue.

"Isn't it possible to establish equity in the government service somewhere, or some how? The great bulk of these workers are denied equality when employed, and isn't it possible to secure that equality after they are retired?"

The bureaucrats have had a bill introduced that would militarize the pension law. The proposal is favored by a company "union" of post office clerks who are used as stage scenery whenever the bureaucrats want a "labor" spokesman.

TRADE UNIONS PROTECT CHICAGO BLIND PEOPLE

Chicago, Jan. 23.—The Chicago Federation of Labor pretests to city officials against the persecution of blind peddlers. The organization of these citizens told the trade unionists that organized labor is the only agency they can depend on for justice and that the Association of Commerce is using the police department to drive the blind off the job to the "Lighthouse," where they labor for $11 a week.

In a letter to the department of public welfare, John Fitzpatrick, president of the federation, said:

"We hold the mayor that in almost any locality in Chicago the policeman upon his beat has to pass one or more 'blind pigs' and he dare not molest them, but a blind man is seen upon the streets a sorrowful sight is gotten out of sight. Accordingly, it is better to be a 'blind pig' than a blind man."

FEDERAL PRISONERS HELD IN UNFIT JAILS

New York, Jan. 23.—In a communication to the federal district judges of this country Dr. Hastings H. Hart of the Russell Sage foundation asks that the judges institute grand jury investigations to ascertain conditions under which federal prisoners are jailed in their respective jurisdictions.

Dr. Hart is chairman of the committee on jails of the Prison Congress association. A recent study by the committee revealed that the federal government has many of its own, has 60,000 prisoners on its hands every year. These are herded in city, county and state jails, many of which, committee reports, are "unfit for habitation."

CAN'T FIND STATE KILLER

Ossining, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Warden Lawes of Sing Sing penitentiary can not secure a competent killer to replace the state executioner, who resigned after 12 years of loyal service.

The warden opposes capital punishment and is chairman of the League for the Abolition of Capital Punishment. Three electrical engineers at the penitentiary declined the honor of state executioner. The job is worth $156 for every life destroyed.

CHEAP WAGE POLICY COSTLY FOR RAILWAY

Deland, Fla., Jan. 23.—The Deland News scores the Atlantic Coast Line for its policy of employing Coast Line for its policy of employing cheap telegraphers and paralyzing traffic, rather than pay a living wage to its organized workmen.

This newspaper says the Coast Line was never so prosperous, yet the management has for two years refused a wage increase, although other lines have done so.

"The railroad, the editor continues, has put other persons in the places of the telegraphers "and what has already been lost through these strikebreakers would have more than paid all the increases asked for years to come, and not place those dependent on their line to such inconveniences.

"Some of these strikebreakers have stolen what they could and left. Others often insult patrons of the road by refusing to give receipts for merchandise. This policy of employing Coast Line officials, but one thing is certain—no organization can withstand public opinion for a very long time.

"Every day conditions grow worse because the Coast Line is determined to starve by union of their own and force employes to accept their working conditions. Evidently they are willing to make these strikebreakers off the 'scab list,' but the public can not be fooled by such tricks."

TO MUSSOLINI

Dost feel secure, O Duce! in thy high place
Among thy Black Shirts, strong in lawless power,
Who now the wealth of humble men devour
While theft and murder multiply apace?
Didst think thou long could chain a noble race,
Or that within thine own appointed hour
Thou couldst make all men bow before thee cower.
All dreams of freedom from their souls efface?

Men in whose veins the blood of Dante runs,
Whose fathers were by Garibaldi led,
Whose own free minds were by Mazzini fed,
Will not endure thy lordship many suns:
A tyrant is by all true men abhorred,
Who rules by terror that he fit reward.
—T. W. Mercer.

RETAIL CLERKS UNITE

Eugene, Ore., Jan. 23.—Retail clerks have organized with the aid of officers of the state federation of labor.

INDUSTRY IN 1925 BROKE ALL RECORDS

Washington, Jan. 23.—All records for the volume of manufacturing, construction activity, output of steel ingots and the production of automobiles and of petroleum were broken in the United States in 1925, according to a federal reserve board analysis. Less workers were employed than in previous peak years.

The board stated that there was an increasing rate of production per employe in factories.

The construction activity was reported "far in excess of all previous records. Manufacturing production was nearly 30 per cent greater than in 1919, and about 5 per cent greater than in 1923, when the former record was established. The number employed in factories in 1925 was smaller than in both 1919 and 1923, and 20 per cent smaller than in 1919. On these figures the board based its statement that there was indicated "an increasing rate of production per employe."

HIGHER COMPENSATION PROPOSED IN NEW YORK

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 23.—An increase in the weekly compensation to injured employes from $20 to $25 a week is provided in a bill that has been introduced in the state legislature. This increase has been urged by organized labor, and in his annual message to the governor Smith called attention to its need because of increased living costs. "Since the $20 limit was first fixed," the governor said, "the level of wages has risen so much that it has brought a far larger number of injured employes into the class of those who receive something less than the standard allowance of two-thirds of their wages.

"Today more than one-third of all injured employes who are compensated receive more than two-thirds wages as a result of this $20 maximum."

LABOR BANK CHANGES

New York, Jan. 23.—Stockholders have voted to convert the Federation Bank of New York to a trust company.

The bank was established in 1921 by trade unions affiliated to the A. F. of L. The bank's resources exceed $15,000,000.

MAINE OFFICE CLERK SHOOTS PEAS AT TRUST

Washington, Jan. 23.—Joseph E. Dunn of Augusta, Maine, special agent of the department of justice, testified before a senate committee on the department's handling of the case against the aluminum trust.

Attorney General Sargent had previously testified that he had confidence in his subordinates, and knew little of what they were doing.

Mr. Dunn was selected to do the field work and collect data against the trust. He told the committee that prior to his connection with the department he was an office worker, clerk and cashier in the offices of the Maine state treasurer and auditor.

He admitted that he is neither a lawyer, an accountant or even a stenographer. When he was assigned to the aluminum case he went to the offices of the Federal Trade Commission and examined evidence placed before him. Later he did not ask for more. He accepted what was given him. He did not take copies of any letters, but made notes of their contents. Later this memoranda was destroyed.

Mr. Dunn had difficulty in convincing the committee that he can cope with trained lawyers and skilled accountants employed by the aluminum combine.

ORGANIZERS URGED TO UNITE DRAFTSMEN

Washington, Jan. 23.—Organization of engineers, architects and draftsmen employed in city, county and state offices is urged by Secretary Frank Morrison in a letter to A. F. of L. organizers.

These workers are under jurisdiction of the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's unions.

"There are more than 90 cities in the United States of over 100,000 population that employ this class of men under some form of civil service," said C. L. Rosemund, president of the international federation. "The moneys expended to pay these employes is appropriated by boards of estimates. Were these men to organize and coordinate their respective state and central bodies, they could present a collective viewpoint of their salary requirements and conditions of employment.

"In their unorganized state they have no redress for grievances nor can they make a creditable showing before boards of estimates.

"This is true in San Francisco and Sacramento, where these technicians are members of our federation, substantial wage increases and improved working conditions have been secured."

SPEEDING-UP METHODS HARM TEXTILE MILLS

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 23.—Multiple looms and other speeding-up devices have thrown 10,000 textile workers out of employment in New England, according to workers in this industry. Wage reductions and poor working conditions go hand in hand with this situation.

"This is the only country outside of India and China where night work in the mills is tolerated," said one textile worker.

"Our industry is one of the lowest-paid in the country. There is no incentive for any one to go into it; there is every incentive for those who are in it to try to get out of it. The only thing that is keeping people is to get away from the mills."

POLISHERS GAIN

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Metal Polishers' union No. 6 and the Cribben & Sexton stove company will submit differences to the district committee of the Stove Founders' National defense association. Both workers and employers are represented on the committee.

The polishers waged a vigorous strike against the company's anti-union policies, and they now give notice that the union shop must continue.

PRISON STUDY SHOWS CONVICT LABOR HARMS

Washington, Jan. 23.—A study of the industrial features of convict labor by the United States bureau of labor statistics (bulletin No. 372) shows that the value of all goods produced under the different systems total $76,096,960 annually. The contract system led with an output valued at $18,245,350. Sixty-two per cent of all goods produced compete directly with the open market.

In 104 of the institutions were covered, three of which were federal. The average number of inmates in the institutions at the time of the study was 84,761, of which 79,350 were in state prisons and 5,411 in federal. The latter were under the piece-price contract and piece systems. The cost of their hire average $340 per annum per convict.

Twenty-two per cent of the goods manufactured under the contract and piece price systems were produced in Kentucky institutions, 14 per cent in Alabama and 9 per cent in Maryland. These states produced 45 per cent of all goods manufactured under these obnoxious systems.

Of the total of all sales on the market, 42 per cent represented goods sold within the state in which they were produced and 58 per cent were sold outside the state.

The report disclosed that in 53 institutions the convicts received no compensation, and in 31 the wage was 10 cents a day or less. The hours of labor varied. An eight-hour day was reported by 37 institutions and five reported a work day between 10 and 12 hours. The others ranged between eight and 10 hours.

Much of the work, the report states, is of the character that calls for any type of work when discharged.

WOULD USE SAFETY LAW TO PROTECT PROFITS

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 23.—Senator Woodward of Luzerne county has introduced a bill in the state legislature which would amend the Pennsylvania miners' certificate law. The statute requires examination by examiners before the issuance of certificates. The bill would authorize the examiners to withhold certificates from miners who are not sufficiently skilled to perform their work safely.

The measure is sponsored by the Pennsylvania miners' certificate law association, which was established because of the employment of inexperienced miners who destroyed life and property.

It is significant that legislators are doubtful whether the operators favor the bill or whether they intend to use it as a club against trade unionists in the legislature to prevent favorable action on Governor Pinchot's bills against the coal operators.

The Woodward proposal will be thoroughly discussed and the unionists will show that the certificate law saves life and property, as compared with recent disasters in the coal fields of Alabama, Oklahoma and West Virginia, where more than 170 lives were destroyed within the past 24 days.

UPHOLD ASIATIC BAR

Boston, Jan. 23.—The peace of the nations demand that the United States do not allow Asiatic immigrants to plague our posterity, said Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard university, speaking before the League of Women Voters on the race problem.

The educator opposed the admission of Japanese, Chinese, and Hindu immigrants, not on the ground that they are inferior, but because their descendants would not for many generations be assimilated from Caucasians, thus causing endless difficulties.

BRANDENBURG JAILED

New York, Jan. 23.—The court of appeals has upheld the two and a half year sentence of Victor Brandenburg for larceny in connection with a non-existent "asbestos mine," near this city. Investors lost several hundred thousand dollars in the swindle.

Twenty years ago Brandenburg attempted to bribe the late Samuel Gompers. The would-be briber acknowledged he was connected with the National Association of Manufacturers. President Gompers exposed the plot at the Norfolk convention of the A. F. of L.

Education Makes Thinking Possible; Trained Mind Is Equipped To Think

New York, Jan. 23.—The value of any education lies in its power to develop thinking, said Wm. Green, president of the A. F. of L., in an address before the National Republican club.

The speaker said his experience has led him to the conclusion that the value of education lies in its power to make people think "right and honestly."

"A mind which has been trained and cultivated, through educational processes, is better equipped to think profoundly and search for truth," he said. "Academic, technical or practical education is of little value unless it develops the latent power of thought and reason."

President Green said there is no group that stresses the importance of education more than the wage-earning group. He quoted this declaration by the first convention of the A. F. of L., in 1881:

"We are in favor of the passage of such legislative enactment as will enforce, by compulsion, the education of children; that if the state has the right to exact certain compliance with its demands, then it is also the right of the state to educate its people to the proper understanding of such demands."

The trade unionist referred to the adult workers' education movement that is sponsored and developed by the A. F. of L.

"This education," the A. F. of L. committee on education reported last year, "is the witness that the world of culture and the world of labor that seemed to be drawing apart in our complex industrial and commercial life, in fact, found a basis of accord.

"Because of their reciprocal needs, they should be joined in a common bond, for no culture which is achieved without some form of creative labor is worthy of the name 'culture.' And no labor which is uninformed on cultural standards as service or use or beauty dignifies sustained human activity. In this linking anew of labor and learning, labor has disclosed a vast new opportunity for creative participation not only in the product but in the process of education."